



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-118
Tuesday
19 June 1990

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Gabon

Bongo Leaves for France; Oye-Mba Returns

AB1806205890 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] President Omar Bongo left Libreville this morning for France via Morocco. The Gabonese head of state will next week take part in the Franco-African summit to be held at La Baule, France.

Meanwhile, Gabonese Prime Minister Casimir Oye-Mba returned home to Libreville early this morning after a tour in France and Belgium. Speaking to a reporter of the Gabonese Radio and Television Broadcasting Corporation, the head of government expressed the hope that a solution would be found to the debt problem of medium income countries, including Gabon, Congo, Cameroon, and the Ivory Coast. But apart from this issue, the discussions in Europe also centered on improving Gabon's financial and budgetary situation.

* New Association of Muslim Youth: AJMG

90AF0213A Libreville L'UNION in French 6 Apr 90 p 3

[Article by N'dong d'Akomayo: "Islamic Youth Is Organizing"]

[Text] With a view to providing themselves effective training and a balanced physical, spiritual, and health education, young Muslims of Gabon propose to create an organization. The latter would help strengthen the fraternity, solidarity, and friendship among themselves and those of other backgrounds. It is a way of breaking down the inertia and silence characterizing them until now.

The "AJMG" organization (Association of Muslim Youth of Gabon) will have its headquarters in Libreville and its main objective will be the general bringing together of the faithful. In this way, it will exchange experiences with Christian Working Youth (JOC) and Christian Student Youth (JEC), with the aim of uniting young Gabonese without the distinction of religion. Young Gabonese Muslims (active members) and non-Gabonese (supporting members) may belong to it. Honorary members include all the imams, members of the Islamic Council, and Gabonese or foreign Muslim personalities named as members by the national executive bureau of the association that would represent the AJMG on all occasions. With resources based on gifts and collections, and backed by a strong statute, the initiative of Ibrahim Bignoumba-bi-Moussavou, Ibrahim Ibulit, and of Mahmoud Eboungou-Kopangy will become well known. In the name of Allah.

Zaire

Officials Implicated in Lubumbashi Massacre

AB1806142290 Paris AFP in French 1318 GMT
18 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 18 Jun (AFP)—The students of Lubumbashi were victims of a commando operation organized in Shaba Province by top regional officials. This was announced here today by the parliamentary investigation commission in its report to the Legislative Council. Those responsible for what the entire Zairian press now refers to as the "Lubumbashi massacre" have been exposed by the assemblymen and will be brought to book, according to the assemblymen. [passage omitted]

During an extraordinary public session of the council broadcast live on radio and television this morning, the 200-odd assemblymen listened for about two hours to the findings of the commission which were sent to Lubumbashi 15 days ago. These findings incriminate the regional authorities. According to the 15-member commission, there is convincing evidence of the responsibility and complicity of certain highly placed authorities, including Governor Koyagialo Ngbase Te Gerengbo. This contradicts the official version of the events given by the Zairian authorities.

'Massacre' Confirmed at University

AB1806194090 Dakar PANA in English 1802 GMT
18 Jun 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 June (PANA)—The Zairian Parliamentary Commission on the recent Lubumbashi University incidents on Monday submitted its report which confirmed that the institution was attacked by a military commando on the night of 12 May 1990.

The report, which a Kinshasa member of Parliament, Mrs. Isalu, read during a special session of the Zairian National Assembly, also indicated that the affair had been minutely prepared during a security meeting called by the Shaba Province governor, Mr. Koyagialo. During that meeting, several matters, including the cutting of power from the campus were also discussed.

The report, which confirmed the 12 deaths mentioned by the Belgian consul, said however that it was impossible to get the exact figure because the students are not on campus and there was inadequate time to carry out investigations.

The commission, headed by the deputy speaker, Mr. Lukamba, interviewed 21 witnesses and confirmed that a massacre took place at the University of Lubumbashi.

Giving an account of the incident, the deputies said in the report that the attack took place from between 2330 GMT and 0430 GMT. The attack, the report said, was planned on 11 May during a meeting attended by the provincial governor, Mr. Koyagilo and local intelligence and military officials.

In preparation for the attack, the director of National immigration, Mr. Gaba, brought masks from the press shop, the report said, adding that the governor personally issued the order to an engineer at the Zaire National Electricity Company to cut off power from the campus.

According to the report, the objective of the massacre was to avenge the harassment of three students from Equator region who were accused by their colleagues of spying. It added that the commandos were locally recruited and reinforced by students from Equator region.

The report indicated that problems were encountered in getting the exact figures because some of the local officials refused to cooperate.

On the other hand, the absence of the students and the fact that the commission arrived 18 days after the incident had led to the disappearance of some of the evidence.

Investigations to establish the truth continues as the commission has appealed to parents with children at Lubumbashi University and others to give additional information on the incident.

Mobutu Meets Haut Zaire Education Officials

AB1706123990 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1040 GMT 17 Jun 90

[Text] Kisangani, 17 Jun (AZAP)—The examination of the situation at the University of Kisangani (Unikis) and other institutions of higher learning in the Haut Zaire Region was the central issue discussed at the audience granted by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the head of state, on 15 June, to the officials of these institutions who came to report to him on the problems confronting them, which have led to a partial freezing of academic activities.

Professor Mwabila, the rector of Unikis who was spokesman for the heads of the institutions of higher learning in Haut Zaire, told the press that the worries caused by information collected in the streets or carried by foreign media were the root cause of the restlessness provoked by the fear that had been experienced in these establishments. The situation is gradually returning to normal, apprehensions have been dissipated, and the essential thing now is to put the problems in their right perspective after clearly identifying them, in order to be able to fulfill aspirations judiciously. It is this overview that the head of state and his guests engaged in for one hour on Friday evening on board the MS Kamanyola.

Mobutu Receives Sudan's John Garang in Kisangani

AB1806213590 Paris AFP in French 1410 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jun (AFP)—The Zairian head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has just granted an

audience to Colonel John Garang, the leader of the Sudanese rebellion, in Kisangani, 1,200 km from the capital, it was announced today by the Zairian press.

President Mobutu, who has for several months been offering his good offices to try to bring peace to Sudan, Zaire's neighbor, discussed with the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) the peace process in that country, which has been subjected to a civil war for seven years, the press stated.

In a statement made after his talks with Mr. Mobutu, Col. John Garang said he regretted "the attitude of the Sudanese president, General al-Bashir, toward the new peace initiatives proposed by the United States." Col. Garang accused the Sudanese leader "of trying to block all initiatives for national reconciliation."

PLO Envoy Arrives, Meets Foreign Minister

AB1806210090 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0750 GMT 15 Jun 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jun (AZAP)—The special envoy of the PLO, Mr. El Hefri Salmane, arrived on 12 June in Kinshasa. He paid a courtesy call last night on the State Commissioner for International Cooperation, Citizen Buketi Bukayi.

Mr. Salmane, who was questioned by the press at the end of his meeting, expressed his organization's wish to strengthen its relations with Zaire, which he described as excellent.

Concerning his current mission in Zaire and his meeting with the First State Commissioner Lunda Bululu, Mr. Salmane expressed satisfaction with the discussions held with various Zairian officials.

Earlier, Mr. Salmane extended the PLO leadership's congratulations to Mr. Buketi for his new appointment and for his efforts to help the organization when he was Zairian ambassador to Addis Ababa and an active member of the OAU Liberation Committee.

Creation of New Political Party Announced

AB1706210990 Paris AFP in French 1903 GMT 12 Jun 90

[Text] Geneva, 12 Jun (AFP)—The deputy permanent representative of the Zairian diplomatic mission at the United Nations in Geneva, Mr. Thamba Kumbu Ki Lutete, announced the creation yesterday of the National Alliance of Democrats for Reconstruction (ANADER).

This alliance, which plans to group all "freedom- and democracy-loving democrats," is determined to bring about change in the multiparty system advocated by President Mobutu Sese Seko, Mr. Kumbu Ki Lutete said.

This new political party, whose platform was submitted on 23 May to the Zairian Supreme Court, is determined to fight "economic plunder and corruption and

encourage justice in the country," he added. Mr. Kumbu Ki Lutete is the interim chairman of the party.

"The revamping of Zairian society could only be achieved through democracy, and we are hereby calling on all politicians to be members of the Patriotic Front on which the foundation of the future pluralist republic should be based," he added.

The chairman of the ANADER expresses the wish to see legislative elections take place before the presidential elections in order for the various parties to assess their popularity.

The ANADER, he further said, is in favor of foreign investments in Zaire to enable the revamping of the purchasing power of the Zairians. But, to achieve this, "our country should offer foreigners certain guarantees to encourage their investments."

On the other hand, Mr. Kumbu Ki Lutete pointed out that the situation is presently very "dangerous" in Zaire and that "at any moment an explosion could take place." "That is why we are calling for dialogue. President Mobutu should truly play the democratic game he announced," Mr. Kumbu Ki Lutete concluded.

The ANADER's motto is: "Freedom, Fatherland, Labor."

* IMF Suspends Payments; New Party Launched

90AF0140B Brussels LE SOIR in French
28-29 Apr 90 p 5

[Report by Francis Unwin, LE SOIR special correspondent in Washington: "Zaire: The IMF Cuts Off Funds"; first two paragraphs are LE SOIR introduction]

[Text] Washington, 27 April

The WALL STREET JOURNAL announced last Friday that the IMF will not release to Zaire \$54 million in loans. According to that daily, the IMF feels frustrated by the repeated failures of President Mobutu to conform to stipulations.

Such loans would have been used in Zaire's balance of payments had the country attained its budgetary targets to which it consented last year. The newspaper quotes high-level IMF officials according to whom the expenditures of the Zairian Government, particularly services to the presidency, are "excessive."

The IMF is the second international monetary body to block part of its credits to Zaire. A while ago the World Bank had decided to hold back loans totaling \$100 million.

Congressional circles, which are closely following African affairs, have substantively analyzed the speech in which President Mobutu pledged to put an end to the system of a single presidential party: On the one hand, Mobutu's critics congratulate themselves on the fact that he has not ignored substantial demands of the population favoring political change; on the other, it is noted that the president's accomplishments in terms of political reforms have been mediocre and that he continues to remain the central element of the development process. Consequently, the following questions arise: What will be the extent of Mobutu's power? What political parties will be authorized and to what extent will they be free? What changes could be expected in the repressive behavior of the security forces and in terms of the widespread corruption of the elite? As long as there is no reasonable certainty that this corruption belongs to the past and that real and not simulated progress is being made in the area of democracy, military aid provided by the United States and the government-to-government economic aid should be suspended.

These questions will be considered in about two months by the congressional committees.

In the wake of its creation, the Christian Social Democrat Front, launched by Monsieur Cleophas Kamitatu, was joined by well-known figures. Besides Messrs. Justin Bomboko and Nyemba Shabani, Ileo, Nendaka, M'Panu Panu reportedly left MPR to join a new formation. A number of "oldies," pro-Belgian and political figures since the dawn of independence, are thus leaving the one-party system.

Ethiopia**Mengistu Bids Farewell to PDRY Envoy**

EA1606130990 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Jun 90

[Summary] President Mengistu Haile Mariam today bade farewell to Mr. (?Yasin Ahmad Salih), the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ambassador to Ethiopia. Mengistu expressed his satisfaction at the recent unification of the two Yemens.

*** Currency Black Market Dominated by Big Business**

34000738 London AFRICA ANALYSIS
in English 11 May 90 p 12

[Text] Addis Ababa—The 'Green market' (as the parallel market for the US dollar is called here) has been flourishing more than ever since President Mengistu Haile Mariam's speech in March which sought to liberalise the economy.

Despite all the restrictive regulations dictated by the National Bank of Ethiopia—the country's central bank—thousands of the green dollar bills change hands daily and, unofficially, at a rate which is at least twice that set by the central bank.

Black market dealers, mostly 'Asmarino' (people from Asmara), operate almost openly, and without any undue display of fear, in the streets around the Piazza and the Mercato (bazaar). They manage a vast network of 'boy scouts' who are now a common sight—scurrying around hotel lobbies and restaurants frequented by expatriates. But, unfortunately for the 'Mercato boy scouts', the expatriates' daily allowances are now paid in birr, and a tight bureaucratic system controls their hotel expenses, which must be paid in forex.

But all that has not weakened the black market dealers in their 'scramble for dollars'. The dealers start by offering 'antiques' for sale; after a short while they quickly turn to 'attractive exchange rates for the dollar'.

But with the increased demand for foreign currencies—a result of trade liberalisation—the traditional Asmarino dealers are now being edged out of parallel market dealings by big businessmen. However, with recent rumours that the birr is soon to be devalued by around 100 percent to 150 percent (the IMF had recommended a 400 percent devaluation) the large denomination bank notes have virtually disappeared from circulation. Parallel market dealers are hoarding them to 'make a killing' later.

Meanwhile, the Mercato continues as ever to dominate the economic life of Addis Ababa. It is estimated that millions of birr-worth of goods, including grains, coffee and sugar, are exchanged daily there, with big merchants reaping vast profits on each single transaction.

Kenya**Moi Bans Further Debate on Multiparty System**

EA1606203290 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Excerpts] HE [His Excellency] President Daniel arap Moi today put a stop to any further debate on the multiparties. President Moi said that during his tour to all provinces in the country wananchi [citizens] had unanimously endorsed their support for KANU [Kenya African National Union] as the sole party in the country. The president reminded wananchi that in 1964 all political parties resolved to unite into one party, KANU, after a lot of blood had been shed following clashes among the many parties. Saying that he was talking through experience, President Moi noted that Kenya at the moment could not afford to have multiparty system as the society was not yet cohesive enough.

President Moi was addressing the nation from Afraha Stadium in Nakuru town [capital of Rift Valley Province] during a public rally attended by thousands of wananchi from all walks of life.

The president said that those advocating for multiparties were still mentally colonized and were out to spread tribalism and disunity in the country. He said that these people were using borrowed ideas, adding that nobody should impose foreign values on Kenya. President Moi said that wananchi's problem cannot be solved by a divided leadership and added that what Kenyans had achieved since independence has been as a result of unity and peace in the country.

He further added that no one will invest in a chaotic country and urged Kenyans to protect and safeguard their dignity and unity in the country.

Saying that it was his duty to safeguard the Constitution of Kenya, President Moi pointed out that he will not allow any change of Constitution to make him life president. He said that the Constitution, as it was, was fair enough where wananchi chose their leaders every five years. [passage omitted]

By a show of hands wananchi of Rift Valley endorsed their support for President Moi, the government and the ruling party, KANU. They at the same time rejected any moves towards multiparties. [passage omitted]

Border Talks Reportedly Held With Somalia

EA1306215290 Nairobi KNA in English 1735 GMT
13 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Garissa, 13 June (KNA)—The Government of Kenya and Somalia have agreed to hold constant border meetings in order to enhance and cement the cordial relationship between the two countries. During border talks between the two countries held at the Garissa Farmers Training Centre today, it was observed that

most of the problems that had existed along the border of the two countries had been solved following such meetings in the past.

Welcoming the Somalia delegates which comprised ten high ranking officials, the north-eastern provincial commissioner (PC), Mr. Amos Bore, who was the leader of the Kenyan side paid glowing tribute to the presidents of the two countries for their individual and collective efforts in bringing peace and mutual understanding between the two sister states. He described the two heads of state as architects of the existing good relationship. He said that what was needed was the peoples of the two countries to strive for peace, especially along the common border.

Saying that peace was a prerequisite for realising cooperation in all spheres of development, the PC noted that it was essential for enhancing national and economic development.

In response, the deputy governor of Lower Juba Province, Mr Mohamed Hussein Sabriyeh, who led the Somali delegation, said that Kenya and Somalia had many similarities, and therefore the need for peace was paramount. Mr Sabrie Assured the Kenya Government that the people of Somalia were ready to live harmoniously with their Kenyan counterparts and to shun acts which might disrupt peace. [passage omitted]

* Prelates' Rift Over Multiparty Debate Reported

34000739A Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW
in English 18 May 90 pp 12-13

[Text] The multi-party debate has raised a number of interesting side issues, but nothing so intriguing as the bitter invective between two Anglican prelates, Bishop Henry Okullu of Maseno South diocese and Isaac Namango of Nambale. "I should like him to go to Mathari Mental Hospital and have his head examined and bring back the certificate affirming that his mental condition is in order," Okullu said of Namango after the latter had accused him of interfering in his diocese. The row sparked off after 29 clergymen from Maseno South and the Mt. Elgon Archdeaconry of Nambale diocese signed a document supporting a change to the multi-party system in Kenya. They were simply affirming Okullu's well-known stand on the matter, but Namango was not amused that some clergy from his diocese should back Okullu and affirmed that Nambale firmly backs the present one-party system.

He the accused Okullu of organising clandestine meetings in Nambale for some ulterior motives. But if Namango was chary about bringing the whole matter out into the open, the Rev. Joseph Weswa of Mt. Elgon did not have such inhibitions, he went so far as to accuse Okullu of pouring millions of shillings into the archdeaconry in order to lure the local Christians into joining the breakaway proposed Katakwa diocese.

Therein lies the crux of the matter. The predominantly Teso population in Katakwa archdeaconry have for the past four years waged an intense campaign to secede from the predominantly Luhya Nambale and form their own diocese. They prompted the church, after years of dithering, to look seriously into the issue mid-last year following a dramatic sit-in at the official residence of the head of the Anglican Church in Nairobi. A commission appointed to investigate the issue recommended the creation of a Katakwa diocese and the church accepted this. But the report from the commission led by Bishop George Njuguna of Mt. Kenya South diocese was non-committal on the status of Mt. Elgon, a mixed settlement area divided between those who support Katakwa and those who would like to remain in Nambale under Namango. Then there was the fact that Namango completely rejected the findings of the recommendations of the commission, which would complete matters as he is required to convene a synod meeting of his diocese to pass a resolution allowing the breakaway, and forward the same to the full provincial synod meeting next month to finalise the long drawn out affair.

There is also the fact that Namango was stripped of jurisdiction over the Katakwa archdeaconry pending the move to a full diocese. The region was placed under the episcopal jurisdiction of none other than Bishop Okullu. Thus, contrary to Namango's outburst last week, Okullu does have business in Katakwa, which technically is no longer part of Nambale diocese. But while Namango may be resigned to the eventuality of Katakwa diocese, he is uncompromising on Mt. Elgon, where he feels Okullu should not venture. The unseemly war of words between the two bishops, therefore, has much more to do with the church divide than with the multi-party debate. Far from resolving the impasse, the synod meeting in Nairobi next month might turn out to be more of a showdown, with the Rev. Weswa stating last week that Mt. Elgon would not go to Katakwa and raising the spectre that if such a decision were taken, the faithful in that area would seek their own diocese, too.

Namango took Okullu's swipe of seriously that he called a synod meeting to spearhead a counterattack. The synod noted that Okullu's suggestion that Namango go for a mental check-up was an insult to the diocese and also rebuffed Okullu's multi-party call, saying Nambale as a diocese did not share Okullu's view. They also differed with Okullu over what they described as constant attacks on the government, claiming it had damaged the image of the church. But as the Nambale synod condemned Okullu on political issues, they did not hide their own political leanings, declaring they were fully in support of the one-party status quo. Weswa added an interesting accusation against Okullu: that the bishop had "poured huge sums of money" to Christians in Katakwa region to foment trouble. Sounding as petty as Okullu when he reportedly called for Namango's mental check-up, Weswa and his group in turn advised Okullu to consult his physician to ascertain his own sanity. They then called upon Okullu to withdraw a remark to the

effect that leaders in Mt. Elgon supported a multi-party system or face legal action for linking them to the multi-party proponents.

As the attacks on Okullu intensified, there was nothing to suggest that the differing parties were Christian leaders who, by their calling, are expected to exercise considerable restraint when it comes to making public statements.

*** Moi Rebukes Nabwera Over Envoys' Movement**

34000739B Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW
in English 18 May 90 pp 14-15

[Text] The ongoing debate between proponents of the multi-party system and those in favour of the one-party in Kenya has given rise to all manner of statements, particularly from establishment politicians. Some of the statements have raised eyebrows while others have sparked off side issues that have ended up undermining the image of the very government they have sought to speak for. One such statement came from the minister for state in the office of the president in charge of provincial administration, Mr. Burudi Nabwera, nearly two weeks ago. While speaking in favour of one party, Nabwera touched off a brief diplomatic flap when he directed administration officials throughout the country to monitor activities of diplomats accredited to Kenya, charging that some of them were engaged in activities that were not in the interests of the country. "I want the administration in the whole country to look into their movements any time they visit the provinces as some of them are in the country for ill motives," declared Nabwera. Some of the ill motives, he claimed, included subversion and general incitement of people against the government.

Coming as it did at a time when other politicians were linking the advocates of multi-parties to foreign influence, Nabwera's remarks raised eyebrows among diplomats, with questions being asked quietly as to whether or not Nabwera was spelling a new government policy on the movements of envoys. As it turned out, Nabwera was not articulating the government view. President Daniel arap Moi was forced to come out publicly to clarify the position, telling envoys that they were free to travel anywhere in the country without

restriction. The president's clarification was a slap in the face for Nabwera and showed the extent of the embarrassment his statement had caused the government. Nabwera is no stranger to embarrassing statements. Last year, while condemning the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) over negative reports on Kenya, Nabwera stood in parliament and declared that Kenya would review its relationship with Britain if such reporting did not stop. It was a statement that was hardly expected of a cabinet minister and caused quite a stir until the then minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, the late Dr. Robert Ouko, came out to state that the Kenya government had no such intentions and stressed that the relationship between Kenya and Britain was as firm as ever. Nabwera, at one time Kenya's ambassador to the US, appears to have no scruples when it comes to issuing public statements. At the same time as he gave the directive of diplomats, Nabwera charged that Kenyans did not want to be as corrupt as the United States which he described as the headquarters of corruption in the world. His background notwithstanding, it is interesting that Nabwera seems to have no respect for diplomatic traditions as a politician. In reference to the US ambassador, Mr. Smith Hempstone, who invited sharp criticism for stating his country's stand on the multi-party issue, Nabwera charged that the diplomat had abused the country's hospitality and should be sent back. "They (Americans) have been our good friends, but they should send us a diplomat who will not abuse our hospitality."

While clarifying the position of the government on diplomats, President Moi stressed that Kenya was not at war with any country to warrant restricting the movement of diplomats and that his government had nothing to hide. Soon after the president clarified the position, it became evident that Nabwera's remarks had caused some anxiety among diplomats. Thirteen of them who were on tour of the countryside promptly thanked the president for his clarification. The 13, all from African countries, conveyed their appreciation to the president in Kisumu. The Tanzanian high commissioner, Mr. Job Lusinde, who spoke on their behalf, observed that problems facing Kenya were similar to those facing other African countries and stressed the need for co-operation.

18 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB1806130390

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Reasons for Reluctance To Lift Sanctions—Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 17 June in a page 18 editorial contends the South African Government has "met virtually all the preconditions set by the ANC [African National Congress] and foreign governments for the lifting of sanctions. It has also done so at such a speed that the opposition groups have been caught stumble-footed. Does logic, not to mention honour, demand that foreign powers lift sanctions?" But SUNDAY TIMES also acknowledges there may be "good reasons" why "anti-sanctioners should be cautious in pushing too enthusiastically for a reversal of embargoes at this point." Firstly, an attempt in the United States or in Europe to lift sanctions will "certainly unleash a passionate, heedless and ultimately counter-productive debate within those countries which will diminish the impact of the rapid and significant changes currently underway in South Africa." Secondly, lifting sanctions will not lead to greater foreign investment because "it is not sanctions but lack of foreign investor confidence that is at the heart of the problem." Thirdly, "the ANC believes with an unshakeable devotion that foreign pressure is one of its strongest weapons in the effort to reach a rough parity of power before negotiations with the De Klerk administration begin," and "denied this bargaining chip, the ANC may feel tempted to explore other ways to parade its power."

SUNDAY STAR

European Parliament Sanctions Vote 'Discouraging'—"Our winter of discontent seems far from over, given this week's overwhelming vote by the European Parliament in favour of maintaining punitive economic measures against South Africa," observes the page 14 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 17 June. But "those who ignore the reformist steps already taken and continue to argue for more sanctions must realise they could be making things difficult in the transition to a post-apartheid society, no matter how well-reasoned they may believe their arguments to be." The government's reforms since 2 February show a "healthy beginning" and this "momentum must not be lost." "Despite this discouraging pointer from Europe the country's salvation lies in pressing ahead boldly towards democracy—not only for reasons of survival but because it is the right thing to do in the interests of the country and all its people."

Leaders 'Out of Touch' With Reality—Jon Qwelane writes in his "Just Jon" column on page 16 he is "worried" by the way "in which our leaders seem completely out of touch with the common man, with reality." Qwelane refers specifically to the Natal violence, saying it is a "political problem which requires political—not

military—solutions." It is the "duty" of leaders to "get totally involved in unravelling the causes of the problem and remedying them. I believe the measure of true leadership would be when leaders get together, discard their personal and ideological differences for the time being, and grasp the problem fearlessly and honestly." Qwelane further warns: "Leaders could also do well to remember that no one, including themselves, is above our struggle; all derive their direction from us and are, at every turn, accountable to us."

BUSINESS DAY

Praise for Value Added Tax System—Referring to the government's publication of the draft legislation for value added tax Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 18 June states in a page 6 editorial: "It is fair, neutral and efficient, and it has succeeded in New Zealand, on whose system the South African proposals have largely been modelled. It is easier to collect, sows fewer distortions in the economy, and is certain to be levied at a lower rate than GST [general sales tax]."

SOWETAN

Black Education Unrest Services—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 18 June in a page 6 editorial comments on the 16 June services held throughout the country to commemorate the June 1976 student unrest, saying "what a pity, though, that such days are not used to cement South Africans into one nation. What a terrible pity that the day was not used to dedicate all efforts towards solving the grave issue that led to the tragedy of June 16, 1976, black education."

TRANSVALER

Foreign Countries Should Not Support Call for Sanctions—"Countries who are sincere in their encouragement of reforms taking place in South Africa, can assist by ensuring that the right path for the future is followed during Mr. Nelson Mandela's tour of overseas countries," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 1 June. "Mr. Mandela will undoubtedly call for continuing sanctions during his tour of Europe, the United States, Canada and several African countries. He will attempt to break down the good work done by President De Klerk in Europe because it does not suit his political objectives. Countries who mean well will have the chance to inform Mr. Mandela personally of the fear of investors, that arises from the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance over issues concerning nationalization and other outdated Marxist/socialist economic principles, even though this tune changes at times. Mr. Mandela will have to realize that no matter which government is in power, it is dependent on foreign investment for support to ensure that the country is economically sound, and to eradicate unemployment and poverty. Stability will have to be the key issue. This is dependent on a healthy economic grounding." "In this regard a little objectivity from the U.S., where Mr. Mandela's visit is obviously being elevated as the media event of the year, can bring

clarity to the situation of South Africa. This aspect has been touched upon in the U.S., but serious attention will ensure a balanced view, so that a visit by President De Klerk will be fruitful."

19 June Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB1906095290

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Criticism of U.S. Treatment of Mandela as 'Legend'—Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 18 June in its page 6 editorial states: "We do not begrudge Mr. Mandela his pending triumph in the U.S. We do not begrudge the Americans their right to fete him. But we do feel they should welcome Mr. Mandela the man rather than Mr. Mandela the legend, the god, the new Christ (as the Rev. Jesse Jackson sought to portray him). That way they will keep their feet on the ground instead of floating in clouds of false hype and adulation."

THE STAR

De Klerk Needs To Address White Anxieties—President de Klerk is "in a dilemma over his promise to seek the approval of whites on the new constitution he hopes to negotiate with black representatives," affirms a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 19 June. "If he fulfils his commitment, made implicitly in the National Party's five-year action plan and explicitly in Parliament, he risks repudiation. If he does not, he risks strengthening desperadoes on the ultra-Right who talk of armed rebellion." De Klerk is "ahead of the white electorate. He and his lieutenants must spend more time educating whites and addressing their anxieties. More emphasis on public meetings and rallies at home, and less on glittering trips abroad, is required."

BUSINESS DAY

State Search for 'Values' Endorsement May Bring Polarization—Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 19 June in a page 8 editorial states: "Government is doing the right thing in seeking endorsement for values it believes should obtain in the new South Africa. If it does so in the wrong way, however, it may turn what should be points of consensus into points of division; laudable values may be opposed in principle and their adoption made hostage to some other bargaining point." "There is a similar danger of polarisation in trying to get agreement from tricameral politicians and homeland leaders before the idea is raised with the ANC. This may contribute to the two-sided table towards which the ANC is working; a negotiating forum with the NP and its allies (and its values) on one side and the ANC and its supporters on the other, without independent, dissenting voices."

SOWETAN

Blacks 'Spite' Themselves Over Education—"A massive, but unnecessary, conflict between the Department of

Education and Training [DET] and teacher and pupil organisations is brewing over the winter holidays," observes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 19 June. "When organisations like the Congress of South African Students decided that they would not be closing for the winter holidays to make up for lost time, the nation applauded. It now emerges that, in fact, there is more to this than meets the eye—the holidays have merely been postponed in defiance of the DET." "It is time the black community realised that it was cutting its nose to spite its face."

CAPE TIMES

Municipal Workers Union Unable To Control Members—Referring to the current impasse between the Cape Town Municipality and striking members of the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 15 June says in a page 6 editorial "the union does not seem to have control of its members." The union "conceded that the illegal occupation of the Civic Centre by the strikers was not its own decision, but that of the workers."

De Klerk 'Firmly in Saddle'—"How strongly does President De Klerk stand, following Umlazi and as the summit meeting of the European community approaches?" asks Gerald Shaw in his "Political Survey" column on the same page. De Klerk is "firmly in the saddle, most observers agree, although he has problems to resolve in the murky twilight zone on the far Right of the political spectrum." "No one believes Mr. De Klerk is in danger of removal from office—whether by his own caucus, by a military coup, through an election or by any other agency." Shaw believes white public opinion has come to attach "inordinate importance" to what they hope will be a decision by the EEC to lift sanctions, which is "almost certainly not going to happen." "It is likely, though, that the community will send a message of strong encouragement to Mr. De Klerk to persevere on his chosen path."

TRANSVALER

Umlazi Electorate Loses Confidence in NP—"The National Party [NP] is losing confidence, the Conservative Party [CP] could be the possible winners if a general election is held now and the days of the Democratic Party are numbered. That is the message from Umlazi," notes an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 8 June. "All political observers expected the first by-election to result in a swing to the right among the white electorate, especially after the announcements on 2 February." "Even though by-elections usually gain support for the opposition and it was expected that uncertainty and fear would drive many people into the arms of the CP, one hoped that the more positive international climate currently being experienced would halt the flow of support away from the government. The fact that this has not happened should act as a warning to President de Klerk and his party. There will have to be a radical change of strategy—not relating to the path to be followed, but how to move

toward that path." "The harsh realities of the South African political situation should spell it out clearly to the government: If the government wants to survive, if it wants to lead the country into a new dispensation, then it should not only grab for the future, it will also have to reach back for its people."

Afrikaner National Watch-ANC Talks Welcome—
"Different reactions are possible to the announcement that talks took place between Professor Carel Boshoff [leader of the Afrikaner National Watch] and senior ANC members," remarks Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 15 June in a page 8 editorial. People can try to "politically exploit" the issue and cause "embarrassment and harm" to come to right wing groups in the country. But TRANSVALER hopes that will not be the strategy because it is the "wrong reaction." "When it is the ideal that all parties should talk, their should be happiness that the number of nonparticipants is diminishing."

DIE BURGER

De Klerk European Visit Seeds Fall on 'Fertile Soil'—
"There are strong indications the seeds sown by the state president" during his European tour "have fallen on fertile soil" says Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 15 June in a page 16 editorial. "Investment from certain countries continues to increase, despite sanctions—for which the European Parliament voted for with a strong majority. Therefore, what Mr. Mandela is really doing by insisting on sanctions against South Africa is showing the world he is shutting his eyes to the reality for a sake of a little political mileage."

BEELD

Sanctions Responsible for Mass Unemployment—
"Everything points toward Mr. Mandela getting his way after the European Parliament in Strassbourg decided not to lift sanctions against South Africa, notes an editorial on page 12 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 15 June. "While Mr. Mandela is apparently feeling pleased this morning, more than a thousand people, mostly blacks, are walking the streets after losing their jobs over the past few days. The workers who have

been retrenched from the gold mines, represent only the beginning of the misery that is to follow. Unless the gold price strengthens significantly and unless the country can secure foreign investment and sanctions can be lifted, thousands more will lose their jobs—not only on the mines, but also in almost every other industry. Everyone seems to understand this, except Mr. Mandela. His call for sanctions creates the impression that he is either completely out of touch with the ordinary blacks or that it does not bother him in the least, as long as he can live and travel in comfort. It is time for his attention to be drawn to the fact that sanctions are responsible for increasing unemployment and that even at present, blacks are the ones who are the worst affected by sanctions. What he regards today as a victory for himself, will be the course of his own hungry and jobless people turning against him."

Right Wing Talks With ANC Welcome—"It surprises us that Professor Carel Boshoff is trying to cover his tracks about having held talks with the ANC," observes Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 18 June in a page 10 editorial. "Let us make it clear from the start we have a high regard for Prof. Boshoff's courage. Even though leaders and groups differ significantly it is important that matters should be talked about rather than shoot them out. It also does not help for one to reproach the other about violence. The right, the left, and the government are in different ways guilty of this."

ILANGA

Lifting State of Emergency—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 11-13 June in a page 4 editorial notes: "Many people and nations of the world are rejoicing over President F.W. de Klerk's lifting of the four-year-old state of emergency in South Africa." "This is seen as further positive steps taken by the president to remove obstacles to negotiation on the future of this country". De Klerk "urged everyone to join him in facilitating the lifting of emergency legislation in Natal as well." "This affects all political parties, including the youth, who must examine themselves, and their motives, because should they fail to do so and continue fomenting violence, and other untoward activity, it will not be easy for Mr. De Klerk to lift the state of emergency in Natal."

Liberia

Doe Grants Amnesty; Receives Peace Proposals

AB1806175890 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1715 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] President Samuel K. Doe has granted general and unconditional amnesty to all members of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) and all others at home and abroad who have ever been implicated in antigovernment activities since 1980. An Executive Mansion release today said the president took the decision to facilitate the peace process and to ensure that members of the NPFL would now be able to organize themselves into a political party if they so desire and contest the ensuing general elections.

At the same time, the government says it has received the proposals set forth by both its delegation and that of the NPFL in their peace talks last week in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The talks, held under the auspices of the interfaith mediation committee, was geared toward finding lasting solutions to the constant crisis in the country. In an interview with the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY today, President Doe said the government would consider the proposals in the best interest of the nation. The president said the proposals, which among other things, call on both sides to exercise self-restraint in the use of military force and public pronouncements, were in line with the government's policy of always seeking to settle conflicts through peaceful means.

The roundtable peace conference in Freetown recessed over the weekend after five days of negotiations which began on Monday [11 Jun]. According to a release from Freetown on Saturday [16 Jun], the talks recessed in order to enable both parties to consult their respective leaderships on the points raised. The talks are to resume in Freetown next Monday [25 Jun].

Taylor Says Concessions 'Make No Difference'

AB1806182990 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 18 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Charles Taylor, the leader of the Patriotic Front, has just called us on a rather poor quality telephone line. He said that today's concessions from the Liberian Government, lifting the ban on political parties, will make no difference. He said that there was no ceasefire, the battle had not stopped, and it would not stop until the basic demand for President Doe's resignation was met.

Doe Decrees General Amnesty for NPFL Rebels

AB1806165590 Paris AFP in French 1618 GMT
18 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, 18 Jun (AFP)—General Samuel Doe, the president of Liberia, today decreed a general amnesty

for all rebels who are members of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), a communique from the Presidency announced. "The leaders of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) will, henceforth, be able to form a political party if they so wish and stand for the general elections in 1991," the government specified, emphasizing that today's decision by President Doe "aims at putting an end to the fighting," which has been bloodying Liberia since the beginning of the insurrection on 24 December 1989. The NPFL is led by Charles Taylor, a former high-ranking civil servant, sought by Liberia since 1983 on a charge of misappropriating public funds.

The head of state also lifted the ban on the Liberian Action Party (LAP), led by Professor Amos Sawyer; the Liberian Unity Party (LUP), the Liberian National Students Union (LINSU), and the Liberian Chamber of Commerce (Liberian Business Caucus). The presidential decree takes immediate effect, the communique from the Presidency stated.

Leaders of the NPFL have on several occasions told AFP that they demand the unconditional departure of Samuel Doe. They specified that a transitional government would be set up as soon as the head of state leaves power. The mission of that government, which would consist of members of the NPFL, would be to reform the country and then organize free general elections at a date not specified by leaders of the Front.

The measures taken by General Samuel Doe follows talks organized last week in Freetown by the Liberian Council of Churches. These talks, which brought together delegates from the government and representatives of the NPFL, were suspended Saturday "for consultations" and adjourned until 25 June.

Chief of Staff Orders General Inspection

AB1806160290 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT
18 Jun 90

[Text] Monrovia, June 18 (AFP)—Several hundred Liberian soldiers assembled on Monday at the Military Barclay Training Center (BTC) for a general muster ordered by Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Henry Dubar. Soldiers started arriving two hours before the scheduled start of the general inspection of troops, the third in a month.

Issuing the order late Sunday, Gen. Dubar warned that officers and enlisted men failing to report for the muster would be considered "absent without leave" and will be "dishonourably discharged" from the army.

Elsewhere, the commander of the Executive Mansion (presidential house) Guard Battalion, Brigadier-General Charles Julue, also called on the battalion's soldiers to report for general muster on Monday. He was quoted as saying on state radio that with the exception of soldiers on special assignments, all others failing to show for the

general inspection would be considered absent without leave and dropped from the Army.

Executive Mansion Guard Ordered To Report

*AB1806215990 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2030 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] The commander of the Executive Mansion Guard Battalion, Brigadier General Charles Julue, has called on all newly enlisted soldiers of the Armed Forces of Liberia, recently assigned to the Executive Mansion Guard to report on the mansion grounds at 0800 in the morning on Tuesday, June 19, for muster and assignment.

According to an announcement signed by Gen. Julue, [words indistinct] leave on assignment with the 1st Infantry Battalion. Meanwhile, Gen. Julue has warned that all absentees will be considered AWOL and dropped from the payroll.

Spokesman Says No Cease-Fire 'Until Doe Out'

*AB1906074890 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT
19 Jun 90*

[By Richard Nyberg]

[Text] Freetown, June 19 (AFP)—After five days of peace talks failed to produce a ceasefire, National Patriotic Front (NPFL) rebels will not give up their armed struggle against Liberian President Samuel Doe, an NPFL spokesman said late Monday.

Tom Woewiyu, chairman of a rebel delegation which adjourned peace talks with Liberian Government officials Saturday [16 Jun] to allow for consultations, told journalists there would be no ceasefire "until Doe is out."

Mr. Woewiyu, a 44-year-old businessman living in New Jersey, said the NPFL's "ultimate leader" Charles Taylor will decide if and when rebels launch new attacks against government positions to pursue their drive for the capital Monrovia.

"Nothing about this (peace) conference is going to stop Mr. Taylor and his military planning," he said.

"We did not commit him or our organization to a ceasefire or a reduction of military activity," he said, adding that he would welcome the second round of talks scheduled to take place here June 25 if someone convinced Mr. Doe to step down.

He said an agreement reached Saturday between the two delegations to exercise "self-restraint in the use of military force" applied to the government side.

"We (NPFL) have used restraint. We don't cut people's heads off and throw their bodies all over the place," he said in a reference to reports of killings by uniformed soldiers of Gio and Mano tribesmen accused of being rebels. On the government's decision Monday to grant

amnesty to all NPFL rebels and others implicated in coup attempts against Mr. Doe's regime since 1980, Mr. Woewiyu said the president is "no longer in a position to give amnesty to anybody."

"What he ought to do is give himself an amnesty, the amnesty we have offered him to exit unharmed...now before it's too late," he said.

Looking back at last week's peace talks in the Sierra Leonean capital, he said the government delegation "came to the conference not prepared to deal with the issues, specifically with the departure of Doe."

"There was a cordial environment and we exchanged ideas but the bottom line is that no decision can be reached and no discussion will be concluded until Doe is out of our lives once and for all," he said.

Earlier Monday five Liberian religious leaders who have been acting as negotiators in the deliberations paid a second "courtesy call" on Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said the delegates told the head of state of their plans to hold consultations in the coming days and to resume talks here Monday.

The official said Mr. Momoh praised the mediators for organizing the talks which had at least brought about "a lull in the fighting."

The church leaders were to have left Freetown for Monrovia late Monday, while informed sources said the rebel delegation was expected to leave the West African country Tuesday.

The government delegation returned to Monrovia on Sunday.

Senegal

*** Details of World Islamic Conference**

*** Purpose of Session Explained**

*90AF0211A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
5-6 May 90 p 6*

[Article by P.B. Samb: "Ninth World Islamic Council Monday in Dakar"]

[Text] The ninth World Council of Islamic Call [CMAI] is being held in Dakar 7-11 May. The head of state will preside over the opening conference session Monday afternoon at the CICES [International Center for Senegalese External Trade]. Subsequent sessions of the conference, which noted scholars from throughout the Islamic world are expected to attend, will be held at Novotel. Participants, most of whom have already arrived, will take the opportunity during their stay in Dakar to visit with religious leaders, including the

caliphs general of Tidianes and Mourides, and tour the OIC [Organization of Islamic Conference] Village Project.

The World Islamic Council, an organ of the "Dawa," the World Islamic Call Society (AMAI), meets every year in one of its member countries to discuss cultural, scientific, economic, and social questions. The choice of Senegal as host for this ninth conference shows how highly it is regarded in the Islamic world, according to Ibrahim El Ghowel, chief rapporteur for Islamic Call and the world council, who on his arrival with a large delegation expressed great satisfaction that the conference was to be held in Senegal, which he described as "one link in the chain that constitutes the Islamic world."

He said arrangements for the meeting are good—all the more since the head of state will preside, and the Senegalese people will have an opportunity to show their hospitality and devotion to Islam.

More reports are to come.

* Diouf Opens Meeting

90AF0211B Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
8 May 90 p 1

[Article: "Senegal: Land of Piety"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon at the CICES [International Center for Senegalese External Trade] the head of state opened the ninth World Council of Islamic Call.

In his remarks, he noted the significant contributions our country has made to the spread of Islam, from Khaly Ammar Fall, builder of the Senegambian Islamic University, to today's descendants of prestigious propagators of the faith such as Sheikh Omar Foutiyou Tall, Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba, El Hadji Malick Sy and El Hadji Abdoulaye Niasse.

Despite its pious devotion to the principles and ideals of Islam, however, Senegal is not closed to other revealed religions. Islam and Christianity live together harmoniously in our country, thus promoting social coexistence and equilibrium.

* Al-Qadhdhafi's Support Praised

90AF0211C Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
8 May 90 pp 2-3

[Article by Abdallah Faye: "In the Service of the Ummah"]

[Text] A big crowd was on hand yesterday at the CICES [International Center for Senegalese External Trade] to see the chief of state preside over the opening session of the ninth World Council of Islamic Call.

The Moustarchidines, all dressed in white, chanted verses of the Holy Koran while hundreds and hundreds

of people jostled and shoved their way into the 1,200-seat hall. Journalists were almost prevented from covering the event, as the security forces—fairly overwhelmed and no longer trying to understand what was happening—turned back everyone trying to get in. The manifestations of impassioned religious feeling are sometimes difficult to control...

But finally everyone came to order, and the president, addressing a completely packed house, opened the session by expressing his delight that the conference was being held in Senegal, "a land of culture and religious conviction, openness and dialogue" that "by virtue of its position between the Maghreb and the rest of black Africa (serves as) a cultural melting-pot in which most of you will find aspects of your own respective cultures."

The head of state also recalled that conferences held in Dakar in 1976 (Arab and African ministers of foreign affairs) and 1978 (eighth meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference) had respectively laid the foundations for Arab-African cooperation and revitalized the OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference].

According to the head of state, those earlier meetings in Dakar show the "solidity of the historic ties that unite Senegal to the Islamic Arab world" and illustrate our country's firm determination to play an active part in the *ummah* [Islamic community], following in the footsteps of illustrious Senegalese who as far back as the 17th century promoted Islamic education and culture. The president specifically cited the work of Khaly Ammar Fall (founder of the Senegambian University), El Hadj Omar Tall, Sheikh Ahmadou Mbake, El Hadj Malick Sy, and El Hadj Abdoulaye Niasse.

Social Cohesion

This cultivation of Islam went hand in hand with a remarkable spirit of tolerance: Christianity coexists harmoniously here with the Muslim religion, a fact that promotes balance, social cohesion, and "the stability of the nation."

After paying homage to the Dawa and praising its efforts to help the needy regardless of religious affiliation, the head of state applauded the effective leadership of its secretary general, Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Cherif, and the exemplary cooperative relations he has established between his organization and Senegal. Next he described some of the major projects Dawa has undertaken in various countries—projects that all reflect the principles of Islam and the ideas of peace, tolerance, and solidarity that it embodies.

Earlier, Ambassador Moustapha Cisse, president of the organizational committee for this ninth World Council of Islamic Call, had welcomed the participants, noting that a number of religious dignitaries including the caliph general of the Tidianes, Serigne Abdoul Aziz Sy, Serigne Mourtada Mbake, and Cherif Abdoul Aziz Aidara attended the solemn opening ceremony. Mr Cisse also paid glowing homage to the president for the support he has given the

organizers to ensure the meeting's success. His efforts helped smooth things out, according to Ambassador Moustapha Cisse. "The solicitude the head of state has shown toward the revealed religions has enabled them to flourish in peaceful coexistence," he said.

Mr. Cisse said President Abdou Diouf's peers in the ummah have shown their great confidence in him by their decision to hold the sixth OIC summit in Dakar next January. "The Federation of Islamic Societies of Senegal [FAIS] believes that this ninth meeting of the world council will set the stage for the summit Senegal is working to organize." The president of the organizational committee added that with all the prestigious religious leaders coexisting peacefully here, Senegal must surely enjoy peace, concord and unity.

Abdoul Aziz Sy, Jr., president of FAIS, said the world council has carried out its mission with spectacular success, as shown by the many Islamic Call projects it has been able to support thanks to the competence, dedication and loyalty of its secretary general, Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Cherif. The FAIS president said Dr. Cherif has been given clear directives by Colonel al-Qadhafi.

Enemies of Islam

Serigne Abdoul Aziz Sy, Jr. traced the history of Islamic Call back to its beginnings in Mecca in the 7th century of the Christian era. It was the prophet Muhammad, its torchbearer, who cleared the way for the Muslims, who continued the struggle against paganism and Islam's detractors and enemies. Very quickly it expanded beyond the Arabian peninsula. Thus the ummah was effective in spreading the holy word to all nations and swelling the ranks of Islam.

The diplomatic mission begun by the prophet Muhammad has continued up to the present day and will continue until the end of time. The president has given unstinting support to Senegal's efforts to establish Islamic cultural societies affiliated with Islamic Call and promote Arabic-language education in the schools and the university. Also, the CMAI [World Council of Islamic Call] and FAIS have signed a cooperation accord to strengthen the close ties between President Diouf and Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and between the Libyan and Senegalese peoples.

Serigne Abdoul Aziz Sy, Jr. reiterated FAIS's gratitude to President Diouf for his generous assistance and his countless efforts on behalf of Islam and the Muslim people...

The CMAI secretary general, after delivering greetings to Diouf from his Libyan counterpart, said it was an honor to be holding this ninth council in Dakar. He also took the opportunity to praise the Senegalese leader for his wisdom and tolerance and his many diverse efforts to promote the welfare and unity of humanity. "The entire ummah is grateful to you and appreciates what you are doing," he said. Dr. Cherif said that in the history of the

ummah there have been a number of centers around the world from which Islamic culture has radiated.

He sees Senegal as one of the centers that served as a staging base for the propagation of Islam.

When the Muslim expansion was stopped at Andalusia, he said, the Senegalese people continued to propagate goodness and peace among all the peoples of the world. "So we have returned here to immerse ourselves in, and benefit from, the glorious patrimony of Islam."

Future of Humanity

Dr. Cherif said the world has progressed through many difficult phases, in the course of which it has changed humanity's future. So Muslims must continue to work for the welfare of all humanity and protect their people from aggression of any kind. Islam's message is still one of love...

The ninth council, which precedes by several months the congress marking CMAI's 20th anniversary, will review the activities undertaken in recent years and consider various projects to be submitted to the congress for adoption on the threshold of the last decade of the 20th century. Cooperation with specialized institutions of the United Nations system will also be on the agenda, along with cooperation between Muslims and Christians—the CMAI having met with the head of the Catholic Church. In conclusion, said Dr. Cherif, "we want to urge Muslims to unite and to work together more closely for the good of humanity in accordance with the teachings of Islam."

The council's deliberations are continuing at the Novotel.

* Humanitarian Action Stressed

90AF0211D Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
8 May 90 p 4

[Article: "Abdou Diouf: Text of Yesterday's Speech"]

[Text] I would like first of all to express my deep gratitude to the World Islamic Council for choosing Senegal to host its ninth meeting. By this initiative, the World Islamic Call Society or "Dawa" has honored the whole Senegalese nation. On behalf of our country, I would like to say to participants from the other nations in the ummah [Islamic community], "Marhaba Ahlan Wa Sahlane" to this land of culture and religious faith, this land of openness and dialogue. I want you to feel at home here, my dear brothers. Senegal, by virtue of its geographic position between the Arab Maghreb and the rest of black Africa, has become a melting-pot where most of you will find some aspects of your own respective cultures. This has also made us a site for international conferences, including several that have been of special importance for the Islamic ummah.

In welcoming you today, I would like to mention two of those conferences, which served as beacons on the way to the realization of our common ideals.

I will begin, of course, with the first conference of Arab and African foreign ministers, which was held in Dakar in April 1976. Not only was it the first; in addition it produced a final declaration that continues to govern Arab-African cooperation to this day. Above all it laid the groundwork for the first Afro-Arab summit, which took place in Cairo in March 1977.

In 1978 Senegal hosted the eighth meeting of [Organization of] Islamic Conference [OIC] foreign ministers, which as you know played a critical role in making the OIC the dynamic organization it is today.

These meetings along with others held here by nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] give further proof, were such needed, of the solidity of the historic ties that unite Senegal to the Islamic Arab world. At the same time they illustrate our firm determination to continue as we already have for so many years to play an active part in the work of the Islamic ummah.

To get a proper feel for this place, you should know that only a few centuries after Islam's penetration great Senegalese savants began to make themselves known throughout the Arab-Islamic world. There was Khaly Ammar Fall, who in 1603 founded the famous Senegambian Islamic University where a number of men of letters and preachers were educated; these latter played a leading role in spreading the teachings of the Holy Koran and the Sunna.

The intellectual energy devoted to the diffusion of these teachings and the humanism they embody have never faltered—just the opposite.

In that connection, the second half of the 19th century saw the debut of an especially rich era marked by the works of great masters in the fields of theology, literature and education: men like El Hadji Oumar Al Foutiyou Tall, Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba Mbacke, El Hadji Malick Sy, El Hadj Abdoulaye Niassé, to name just a few of the great savants, exceptional men whose writings constitute an inexhaustible legacy of teachings. Their descendants, as you know, are following along the same path, and we are very proud of them.

Consolidation of Values

Just now as Senegal prepares to host the sixth OIC summit next year, it seems useful to emphasize this continuity because it explains the steady progress we have made in the teaching of Arabic, the language in which the Holy Koran was revealed.

A land of meetings, Senegal is also a land of tolerance where two "religions of the Book," Islam and Christianity, have always lived in perfect fraternal coexistence. The atmosphere of tolerance thus created promotes social cohesion, which is of great benefit to the stability

of the nation because it is in the interest of all the nation's groups. As head of state I can only congratulate and thank all those who contribute to it. In addition to the spiritual authorities, I would especially like to single out the FAIS [Federation of Islamic Societies of Senegal], whose president is also a member of the World Islamic Council. FAIS's work, carried out with most commendable and unselfish dedication, serves to consolidate the very values on which that coexistence is based.

Mr. Secretary General, members of the World Islamic Council:

It is in this spirit that I am pleased to welcome the ninth meeting of this supreme body of the Islamic Dawa. Our joy is all the greater because the Dawa, as a vehicle for the teachings of the Koran, is putting its considerable resources to work for the benefit of the poorest of the poor throughout the world, and it does so without discrimination on the basis of race or religion, in accordance with the words of the Koran: "O men! We have made you into peoples and tribes that you may come to know one another. In God's eyes, the noblest among you is he that is most pious. God is he who knows and he who is well informed."

But Dawa would not be able to carry out that sacred injunction without effective management. We here can vouch for its management, and further attest that in Senegal we have greatly benefited from the amiable accessibility and fraternal attention shown to us by its secretary general.

That is why it is a special pleasure today to tell you, Dr. Mohammed Cherif, on this solemn occasion, how pleased I am with the quality of cooperation that has been established between your society and our country.

I am grateful for its generous actions on behalf of the government during the trying moments our country faced over the last year. I am also grateful for the effective support it provides to FAIS.

Scientific Facts

Permit me, Mr. Secretary General, to thank you and the members of the council again for everything and to reaffirm—as we have done by agreeing to allow your society to maintain a bureau in Dakar—our readiness to continue and further strengthen that cooperation.

We think that in this way we will also be contributing to the realization of the noble objectives that have inspired the Dawa since its creation on 13 May 1972, to wit:

- to present Islam in all its aspects in a simple, clear fashion untainted by doubtful theories, extremist positions, or interpretations alien to its principles and teachings;
- to provide translations of the Koran, highlighting the scientific facts it embodies;
- to give missionaries adequate preparation for carrying out their work;

- to publish books in various languages to spread the teachings of Islam and the most important aspects of the life of the Prophet (peace and health to him!).

Faithful to these objectives, the society has gradually established a vast program in the cultural, social and scientific domains, a program that has continued expanding since 1977 under the leadership of Dr. Mohammed Cherif.

I will mention in that regard the creation of institutes of higher learning in Lebanon, Syria, Pakistan, Nigeria, Sudan and Benin; in the latter country a 200-bed hospital has just been added to the list of Dawa's projects.

These activities have given Dawa an international reputation and led numerous organizations to conclude cooperation agreements with it: not only OIC and ISESCO [Islamic Organization for Education, the Sciences and Culture], but also the United Nations Economic and Social Council [ECOSOC] and UNESCO [UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization]. The accord signed with the latter calls for collaboration in hydraulics studies on ways to bring water to countries suffering from drought, and for joint work on historical publications.

May God the All-Powerful bless the many projects already initiated by Dawa as well as those to come; may he bless them for the greater welfare of all believers and all humanity, and for peace between all the peoples of the world in all their diversity. May he inspire your deliberations, that they may lead to concrete results equal to the hopes your meetings always inspire.

I wish this all the more earnestly because the program being carried out by the World Islamic Call Society seems to me in perfect conformity with the holy principles of Islam, with that religion's ideals of peace, tolerance and solidarity.

Mr. Secretary General:

By way of conclusion, I would like to leave council participants to ponder these words of the Almighty taken from the *surah* [chapter of the Koran] on "Immunity":

"Speak, act! God will see your actions, as will the Prophet and the faithful. You will return to God, who knows what is hidden and what is apparent. He will tell you what you have done."

With the hope that this exhortation will inspire you with even greater determination to succeed, I declare open this ninth session of the World Islamic Council.

* Religious Tolerance Praised

90AF0211E Dakar LE SOLEIL in French
8 May 90 p 2

[Editorial by Mouhamadou M. Dia: "Religious Tolerance"]

[Text] Religious tolerance was celebrated yesterday at CICES [International Center for Senegalese External Trade] during the opening ceremonies of the ninth World Council of Islamic Call. Beyond the massive mobilization of the faithful and the rare appearance of the caliph general of the Tidianes, El Hadj Abdoul Aziz Sy, the active participation of Serigne Mourtade Mbacke and various high-ranking representatives of other Senegalese religious orders gave the occasion special luster. It was a perfect reflection of fraternal coexistence, not only within Senegal's Muslim communities but also among all Senegalese regardless of religious affiliation. Encouragement of religious tolerance is a necessary and permanent feature of our struggle to consolidate national unity and solidarity.

That is why President Abdou Diouf emphasized this aspect of the meeting yesterday, which demonstrated again the vitality of Islam in Senegal. Our spiritual leaders are to be congratulated and praised for having consistently turned away from extremism. Senegal, a land of many cultures and religions, is a place where the concepts of dialogue, tolerance, solidarity and fraternity have always been cherished.

This precious heritage has been bequeathed to us by history, and generation after generation has continued to fructify it. We must jealously protect this inheritance, for it would otherwise remain an unattainable ideal. If Islam as practiced in Senegal excites admiration and respect throughout the world, it is precisely because here the message of the Koran is deeply and fervently lived. And because we respect other beliefs.

Senegal is greatly honored by the *ummah's* [Islamic community] choice of Dakar to host the ninth World Islamic Council this year and the sixth OIC [Organization of the Islamic Conference] summit next year. The entire Senegalese nation takes pride in this. Such homage also honors the temporal government, which has been wise enough to initiate, maintain, and strengthen the excellent relations it enjoys with all the country's religious authorities.

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20 June 1990

